The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. B. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. T. RYAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Household.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the person up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no case will it pay to send items for less than a dollar.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1872. NO. 61.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial, Newspapers Discontinued.—[Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

BOSTON AGAIN SCARED.

Another Conflagration Threatened.

Extensive Book and Job Printing Establishment Burned.

BOSTON, November 20.—Shortly before seven o'clock this evening flames burst forth from the upper windows and roof of Rand & Avery's extensive printing house, No. 3 Corn Hill, near the foot of Washington street. The flames shot up furiously to a great height and a strong northerly wind carried showers of burning cinders over the buildings on the easterly side of Washington street and across State street. In response to the general fire alarm sounded, the firemen were promptly on the spot, and the steamers at once opened play from State and Washington streets, Corn Hill and other points adjacent to the fire, and in thirty minutes the flames, which threatened another conflagration, were subdued and confined to the limits in which they first broke out. The general fire alarm and grand illumination caused by the shooting flames caused great commotion, and immense crowds of excited people gathered from all parts of the city to the scene of the conflagration. The military guard which has been kept up since the great fire were of important service, forming cordons across the streets, keeping back the crowds, and giving the firemen ample room for the most efficient service. Rand & Avery were almost entirely burned out. They had one of the largest and best appointed book and job printing establishments in New England, employing some two hundred hands.

LATER.—Rand & Avery's establishment was completely destroyed by the fire here to-night. They employed some three hundred persons, fifty of whom were girls. There was a large number of power presses of different kinds in the building, and a large amount of books and pamphlets partly finished, which will be a total loss. Rand & Avery estimate their loss at $250,000, insured mostly in Boston offices.

The following is a list of other losses, which are more or less insured, mostly in Boston offices: Abbott's bindery, $3,000; Adams & Baker's bindery, $9,000; Congregational Publishing Society, $40,000; Henry Hoyt, book publisher, $20,000; the Congregationalist newspaper $2,000, and building, which was owned by the Fifty Associates, about $30,000. The fire originated in the press room of Rand & Avery.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., November 20, 1872.

The horse disease is now prevailing in this and adjoining towns to a great extent. The different livery stables are closed. But very few cases have proved fatal.

SPRINGFIELD, PA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, PA., November 20, 1872.

The epizooty is here. The first case made its appearance on Monday. A great many horses are affected with it, but no case has proved fatal yet. Our people are terribly excited over it.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, November 20, 1872.

The horse disease is prevading rapidly throughout the city. All the street car lines have taken off some of their cars on account of the sickness. Some of the livery stables have one-third of their horses afflicted.

CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., November 20.—The horse disease is on the decline, though as yet the street cars run only occasionally.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 20.—The epizootic shows quite favorable signs of abatement, although a large number of severe and in some instances fatal cases are reported. Five deaths are reported to-day, one of the number being caused at $1,500. The majority of the horses first attacked are reported recovering nicely. Quite a number of horses appeared on the streets to-day. One or two omnibuses commenced the regular transfer of passengers to and from the trains. Hackmen have obtained a number of teams from the country not yet attacked by the disease, and have resumed business, charging only ordinary prices. Large numbers of oxen are offered for sale daily, and the city is already overstocked. One yoke sold to-day as low as forty five dollars. Up to yesterday prices have ranged between one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars a yoke. Further reports have also been received to-day, confirming previous reports of serious disease among poultry.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1872.

THE MURDERER'S CHILDREN.

Judge Fancher granted an application to-day for the children of Hoag, the murderer of O'Neill, to be taken from the custody of the mother.

THE POULTRY DISEASE.

Sergeant Thompson and three aids of the health department report, after inspecting all the markets in the city and numerous wholesale poultry establishments, that they found no disease, and furthermore that the fowls were never in better condition than now.

PREPARING FOR THE EMERGENCY.

The President of the Board of Fire Commissioners has been authorized to arrange for the construction of a stationary pumping engine and tower near the distributing reservoir, to augment the pressure and force a volume of water into the lower part of the city.

INSURANCE RATES.

The Committee on rate and survey have presented for the consideration of the Board of Fire Underwriters a new schedule, which places an advance of from 30 to 40 per cent. on flat rates, without rebate, and with five per cent. brokerage allowed.

LIVERPOOLMEN'S DISCOVERIES ARRIVED.

Stanley arrived by the Cuba and was escorted up the bay by delegations from the geographical societies and the Herald clubs.

Mr. Stanley will have his first reception in America at the Lotus Club on Friday evening.

DAMAGES FROM A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Dr. Nathan Newton has received a verdict of seven thousand dollars damages from a Brooklyn city railroad company for injuries received by him from one of the open cars, his ground of suit being that the guard of the car was loose and not properly attached.

HELD TO BAIL.

Julius F. Julien was held to bail in $2,000 for mailing the obscene circulars to boarding schools and elsewhere.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers Cuba, from Liverpool, and Cimbria, from Hamburg, have arrived.

FILED HIS ANSWER.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, has filed his answer to the complaint of Mrs. Wade, in which she seeks $100,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The reply attacks the plaintiff's character, and promises proofs of the allegations upon trial.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A distinguished company met at the St. James Hotel to-night, to further the objects of the industrial exhibition in New York. General Diven presided, in the absence of General Butler, at the head of the organization, and stated that ground had been purchased for the proposed edifice in the best location in New York, at a cost of $1,000,000. Among other speakers were Chauncey M. Depew, Augustus Naverick and Hon. Erastus Brooks.

CASUALTIES

ERQUEST—NOBODY TO BLAME.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., November 20, 1872.

The jury impaneled to hold an inquest on the body of Patrick Shay, killed last evening on the Short Line Railroad, rendered a verdict of accidental death and acquitted the employees of the road.

Both Feet Cut Off in Jumping from a Train.

BOSTON, November 20.—Nathaniel P. Morton, President of the Stoughton Branch Railroad, had both feet cut off at Canton last night, by falling up on the track while hastily jumping from a train in motion. He is nearly seventy years of age, and is not expected to recover.

Fourteen inches of snow fell in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday.

Swine Breeders' National Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20.—An adjourned meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Convention, held in New York last May, met in this city to-day. About sixty delegates are present, representing New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Indiana, was chosen President of the convention, and George W. Bristdof, of the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, Secretary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Horace Greeley, the *Tribune* says, has been seriously unwell ever since his wife's death, from nervous prostration—resulting mainly from the severe strain upon his system through want of rest and sleep during the last month of her illness. It is expected, however, that he will be speedily restored to his usual vigorous health.

The New York Commissioner of Public Works estimates that $8,000,000 will be required to furnish the city an adequate supply of water, and recommends the immediate appropriation of that amount.

The mystery concerning the Pacific Mail steamship Arizona has been relieved, a dispatch having been received announcing the fact that the vessel was spoken on the 14th inst., off the coast of Mexico, with her shaft broken, and in tow of the Constitution, bound for San Francisco.

The death sentence of Gregory Peri, fixed for execution the 6th proximo, has been commuted to imprisonment for life by Gov. Palmer, of Illinois. He killed Daniel O'Brien in October, 1871.

A sensation has been created among the grain men of Chicago, by the publication of the statement that in August last, when examination was made as to the alleged discrepancy in grain actually in store in the city, the proprietors of the elevators had false bottoms placed in a number of their bins, only a few feet from the top, this making a difference of many thousand bushels.

Grant's majority in South Carolina is 49,356.

Wm. M. Tweed's family returned from Cuba yesterday.

Andrew J. Bleecin, Tammany candidate, was elected a member of the New York Assembly by a plurality of one vote.

The pew holders of the Old South Church, Boston, have voted to lease the church to the government for a postoffice.

The Indiana Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows is in session in Indianapolis. An unusually large number of delegates are present.

Vice President Colfax visited the Indiana Legislature yesterday, and made brief addresses in both branches.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday took action adverse to the city contributing $1,250,000 in bonds for the proposed Chesapeake and Cincinnati Railroad.

A dispatch from Sidney, Ohio, says O. S. Miller, of West Liberty, Ohio, and an Indiana drover named Pentrick, have died of injuries received at the collision of the two freight trains on Saturday at Dallas, on the Indianapolis division of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and two other persons injured at the same time are not expected to recover.

MORE OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Gold and Silver Discovered in Columbia County, Pa.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* states that a vein of quartz, two feet nine inches thick, and abounding in gold and silver, has been discovered in Columbia county, near Shickshinny. An assay of some of the ore from this vein has been made by Messrs. Booth and Garrigues, assayers at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with the following result: One ton of the ore yielded 99 76-100 ounces of gold, valued at $2 06, and 671 50-100 ounces of silver, value $867 96, or an aggregate of $1,441 98 per ton of ore.

Marital Infelicity and Kidnapping in Wheeling.

An interesting case is now before the Wheeling courts. In May last Mrs. Sophia Seabright, wife of a wealthy farmer of Marshall county, W. Va., left her husband on account, as she alleges, of cruel and ill-treatment on his part, continuing through a series of years, and commenced suit for a divorce and alimony. Temporary alimony was granted, Seabright meantime commencing proceedings to have his wife confined in a lunatic asylum. He could not prove her to be insane, however, and the case was dismissed at his cost. Mrs. Seabright's attorneys ordered an order from the court, forbidding the husband to restrain her of her personal liberty. When the first installment of alimony was due, in July last, Seabright, instead of paying it, waylaid and captured his wife, and was carrying her off, when some of the neighbors rescued her. Seabright was arrested for contempt of court, and paid the amount ordered rather than go to jail. On the 31st of October Mrs. L. started from the house of her brother, in Wheeling, to visit a friend in Bellaire, and has not been seen by any of her friends since. It having become known that her reckless husband had again captured and was detaining her against her will, her attorneys on Tuesday applied for and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable to-morrow morning.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

DIAMOND HUNTING

In the Mountains of Wyoming.

Twenty-Six Gems Found in Three Hours.

An Immense Tract to be Explored.

South American Lions in the Mountains.

A letter from Evanston, Wyoming, of date November 11, contains some interesting facts and speculations concerning diamonds in the yet undeveloped regions of the Great West. The writer states that he has in his day been the owner of many so-called silver mines in Nevada, and a gold mine in Wyoming, but has never yet received a dollar of profit from any of them; yet, when he saw a string of mules laden with bacon and flour, sugar and coffee, marshaled by a dozen bearded men, well mounted and armed, ready to start for the diamond fields, he could not resist the temptation, and went with them, and is now enjoying all the excitement of diamond hunting. He says:

They do say that below the grand old range of the Uintah mountains there are diamond fields of

IMMENSE EXTENT AND GREAT RICHNESS.

We shall see, and for myself I can say that I believe in them. Why should not there be diamonds in North America, as well as in Asia, Africa, and South America? I see no reason, and firmly believe that they will be found, if they have not already been, in great numbers on this continent. It is said that the first diamonds were found in South Africa by the children, who used them to play with, until, one day, a man came along who understood something about such matters, who found that the little innocents were using fair-sized stones, of considerable value, in their games. He wished to purchase the stones, but the parents of the children said they were of no value, and gave them to him at once. He gave the children some little presents, and went on his way a happier and richer man. Shortly afterward, the great furor about the South African mines broke out, and many diamonds of great value have been found therein.

RUBIES IN MONTANA—DIAMONDS IN IDAHO.

Some very handsome rubies have been found in Montana, and some diamonds of small size in Idaho. It is also well known that the soldiers of Cortez found some beautiful emeralds in the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sinaloa. I see no such great obstacles in the way of finding fine gems in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and believe, if they are not found now, they will be found hereafter by those who are earnest in their search.

The snow lies on the Uintah range, and has filled up many of the gorges. As I write, I can see its magnificent outline resting against the sky, forty or fifty miles away, and chafing everything in on the south. Green river makes a great bend to the eastward, then runs southwest, and so continues until it empties into the Grand river, or Rio Colorado, and thence on to the Gulf of California. The great stream runs through an immense extent of country which has never been explored. We are bound to believe that we have made all the discoveries that can be made, but in this we are greatly mistaken. We know little or nothing about the resources of the southwestern portion of the national domain, nearly one-half of which remains to be opened to civilization. There are several Indian tribes who have peculiar manners and customs, worthy of careful investigation and thorough study, living, or roaming about, in this land; and there is more mineral wealth in it than has ever been dreamed of.

THE GREAT BULK OF THE MINERAL WEALTH

Of the nation will be found in and near the Wasatch range of mountains, and in the lateral ranges leading thereto, including the Uintahs. But this will require time. The Mormon leaders never designed that one set of men should discover all the treasures of the earth, nor that they should reap all the advantages which were designed for the untold millions; for this reason, I always rejoice when I reflect that it is out of the power of any party of prospectors to discover all the treasures that are hidden in the earth's bosom.

UNWELCOME SURROUNDINGS.

A young man who crossed the range a few days ago, reports that he was never out of the sound of the cries of the Indians. Americus Indians who were in the business near his train, though he saw none of them. There appeared to be a great many of them, and their cries and growls were frightful.

DIAMONDS AND RUBIES IN PLENTY.

Since writing the above, I have learned more about the diamond fields, and have sent out from Fort Bridger a few days ago, under the auspices of Colonel Brackett, Judge Carter, and others, and the reports come back that the diamonds are plenty to be found. I have just seen a letter from a gentleman who went to the diamond fields from Salt Lake, and so bad we cannot work the ground until spring. We picked up in three hours fifty carats of rubies, and twenty-six diamonds, or about three carats." The gentleman who wrote this letter is a diamond dealer in New York.

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Some years ago, when but a boy in his teens, he had lived with the parents in a rural Pennsylvania home. On an adjoining farm lived a neighbor who was possessed of a daughter, a pretty, vivacious little girl, the admiration and pride of the village. The two were senior by two or three years, and, as might have been expected, became enamored of the pretty lass. She reciprocated his sentiments, and the two would keep company all summer and all winter, in season and out of season, the train were together. In the winter season he accompanied her to parties here and there, and in the spring—the time they went fishing together and dug sassafras, and as the spring months rapidly approached, they swung on her father's gate until the old gentleman's patience and the hinges were both strained almost beyond endurance. All went happy as a marriage bell, or perhaps it would be putting it too strong to say as a Fourth July, for they were not quite so happy to always last, and the sad, sad came.

"A lying story was told by some aged gossip that three"—is an old and well authenticated German proverb, which, with the experience of the young man sadly fails to verify; for the advent of the third party into the love affair was not followed by all these, as it is the old story. A young man of handsome appearance, well dressed, with the ways of the world and elderly devoted of honey, made the acquaintance of the innocent girl. The old lover was discarded for the more handsome looking stranger, and the poor thing fell a victim to the seducer's wiles. Betrayed and ruined, she fled from home and sought refuge in life of shame. So well did she conceal all traces of her whereabouts that a search by her first, and, I may truly say, her only lover, proved fruitless. He gave up almost in despair, but the spark of hope was still kept alive in his breast by his love for the girl, and he waited patiently through long years, true to the memory of the girl he loved.

The girl went on from one degree of shame to another, until all traces of her former beauty were obliterated, and she sank by rapid steps to the depths. For a number of years she has resided in various houses of prostitution in this city, latterly being an inmate of a low den on Union street. Here her old lover spent days of search and watching, and at last the moment's delay he hastened to the city. When his name was announced through the house, he was met by friends, and the girl was soon found. She had become so hardened in vice that she manifested very little emotion when the same face to face with her old lover. The poor fellow was too much overcome by the sight of her present condition, and seemed to think he had repented all he had done, and that all was forgiven and reconciled, and the girl was entirely willing to abandon her dissolute life for an honorable marriage. He was one too quick of the forgive and forget. The couple spent a happy day in the city Monday, and left for Elyria, where the nuptials were celebrated yesterday. Such was the denouement of one of the most remarkable cases of genuine true love on record, and those who preach of woman's constancy and devotion, will have to search long before finding an example to equal that displayed by the poor Pennsylvania lover. May his future be as happy as his past has been unfortunate.

RAVENOUS RATS.

They Attack a House in Scranton, and Eat the Flesh from His Legs.

Scranton is overrun with rats, and the citizens are at their wits' end to know how to get rid of them. The rodents are very bold in their depredations, even going so far as to attack horses. One gentleman stated to a reporter of the *Republican* that for several mornings he had noticed blood on the bedding of his horse, but paid little attention to it, supposing that the animal had injured himself by kicking at night. On Sunday last the bedding was found completely saturated with blood, and a friend was called in to assist the owner of the horse in discovering the cause. On examination they found that both the horse's hind feet had been nibbled by the rats. They the attacked the owner of the horse, and ate to the top of the hoof and around it. There is a vein running down the leg of the horse to the hoof, and if this is opened the animal is liable to bleed to death. This vein the rats had eaten into, but fortunately it was discovered in time and the proper steps taken to check the flow of blood. They had also attacked the flesh of the horse in the same way, and nibbled the skin and flesh partly around the hoofs.

It is stated that since the strike of the miners the rats have all left the mines and the adjacent buildings, where there is now nothing for them to eat, and this probably accounts for their raid on Scranton.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Commissioner Douglass's New Plan

To Take the Place of the Consolidation of Districts, as Provided For.

Substituting Stamps for Assessors.

Effect of the Civil Service Rules, and Certainty of Enforcement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1872.

The following is the draft of a bill which Commissioner Douglass will submit to the Ways and Means Committee at its first meeting, to take the place of the consolidation of collection districts, as provided by the law of last session. It abolishes the offices of assessors and assistant assessors, and transfers their duties to the bureau here. All taxes are to be collected by stamps except distillery, delicency tax and semi-annual tax on banks. The Commissioner expects to do the whole work readily with an increase of only twenty-five clerks and the same number of special agents. These will take the place of two hundred and thirty assessors, at an average rate of $5,000 each, and one thousand three hundred assistants at an average cost of $1,500. The total saving to be effected will be fully two million dollars, and all the business of the bureau will be placed in the hands of bonded officers:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after ——— day of ———, 1873, the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue shall cease to exist, and the duties and powers imposed by law on assessors and assistant assessors, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be and the same are hereby transferred to and imposed upon collectors of internal revenue, to be performed by themselves, or by their deputies, and that all returns and reports required by law to be made and sent to said assessors and assistant assessors, shall be made to said collectors, or to their deputies, and said collectors and deputies shall transfer to such revenue officer, as may be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, all books, papers, letters and papers and other property belonging to the government in his possession, or in that of any of his assistants, investigation of which, or study, living, or rounding about, in this land; and there is more mineral wealth in it than has ever been dreamed of.

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CRIMES.

Serious End of a Saloon Brawl.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., November 20, 1872.

At a saloon, this afternoon, a quarrel arose between Tom Shallcross and Patrick Wallace, which ended in Sullivan throwing a bottle at her, at instant Wallace attempted to part them, and the bottle missing Sullivan struck him in the head, wounding him so badly that he is not expected to recover.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Wreck a Train.

AUGUSTA, ME., November 20.—A Swedish attempt was made to throw the evening train from Portland over the track at Cumberland this evening. A plank and heavy sleeper were placed across the track. The engine cut the plank in two at both ends, and the sleeper was thrown from the timber catcher. Had the attempt succeeded the train must have been thrown down an embankment some twenty feet.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle and New England States, clearing, cold weather and southwesterly to northerly winds. In the valley and South Atlantic States, high barometer, generally clear weather and winds veering to southeasterly in the Northwest, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and falling barometer, extending from the Gulf of Ohio valley and to the upper lakes, with snow.

North Carolina Legislature—Message of the Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 20.—The Governor's message was read to-day in the House of Representatives. It is devoted principally to our federal relations, and expresses the belief that the state government should be in full accord with the federal administration. He advises the careful consideration of the question of the public debt, opposes repudiation and favors the issue of a new class of bonds. He declares the present legislative appropriations for public schools ample, advises measures inviting immigration into the State, and congratulates the people upon the prosperous condition of the State since his last message. The message closes with a prayer for the guidance of the legislature in its deliberations, and the session will be short. The election for United States Senator occurs next Tuesday.

National Commercial Convention Postponed.

CINCINNATI, O., November 20.—The St. Louis committee of arrangement for the National Commercial Convention have just notified the Board of Ship, President of the Convention which was held in Baltimore last year, that they have changed the time of holding the Convention from the third Monday of November, as appointed by the last Convention, and called the Convention to meet in St. Louis on Wednesday, December 11th. In pursuance of this notice, Mr. Bishop has issued a call on all those entitled to representation to appoint their delegates.

The Divided Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 20.—Gov. Lindsay to-day informed the legislative body Conservative, sitting at the capitol that he would send in a message to-morrow. The Radical committee of the house, Republican, sitting in the United States Court room, he detailed in writing the legal organization of the Legislature at the capitol, but useful and usual place of meeting, which supreme, insurmountable necessity can only change. He was informed of the legal status of the Legislature and therefore declined to recognize the body assembled in the court room, with whom he will have no official communication.

A $250.000 Ruby and $15.000 Diamond Found in Arizona.

DENVER, COL., November 20.—Stanton, the man with the $250,000 ruby, arrived here from Arizona last night, and freely exhibited the gem, which is very beautiful, though jewelers doubt as to it being anything more than a garnet. He also shows what he calls a $15,000 diamond. Another diamond company is organizing here, and the excitement is growing, although much mystery surrounds the whole affair. Stanton refuses to tell where the mine is to be obtained as to any substantial basis for it, although

The fact is that the spokesman of the delegation asked the President in just so many words to ignore the civil service rules, and went further, and informed him that in their opinion the voters of Philadelphia did not care much for these rules.

Representative Kelly, of Philadelphia, chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service, called on the President to-day, and expressed his hearty approval of the course he had taken in regard to the postmaster of his city.

The General Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day about finished all the main features of the Indian bill. It will call for two or three hundred thousand dollars less than last year. About half the appropriation bills will be ready to report to the House on the first working day of the session.

Connection Made Another Way.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad now makes its through connections with Lynchburg and the Southwest by way of Harper's Ferry and Manassas Junction, communication through this city having been cut off by the Board of Public Works.

The District Chicago Relief Fund.

In the matter of the request to the District authorities to pay over the balance unpaid of the Chicago relief fund, for use in Boston, it appears that it cannot be legally done, since the law of the District Assembly, authorizing the bonds to meet the subscription, provides that the proceeds shall be applied exclusively for the relief of the suffering people of Chicago.

Proper Care of Animals in Transit.

The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for this District has lately been traveling extensively on stock trains, for the purpose of collecting materials for a memorial to Congress designed to aid in the passage of the pending bill for enforcing proper feeding and watering of animals in transit. He reports one case where animals were on the train without food or water for ninety hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1872.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our Minister to Mexico, Mr. Nelson, had a long interview with President Grant this afternoon in relation to the condition of affairs in that country. He speaks in terms of praise of the new President of that Republic, and particularly his intelligence and design to preserve and strengthen the friendship now existing between his own country and the United States. There seems to be no obstacle in the way of concluding a new Convention, extending the time for disposing of the remaining claims before the United States and Mexican mixed commission, which by limitation will expire under the present convention in February next. It is stated that the Mexican President is anxious for such extension, and will appoint an agent in good faith to carry out the design of the commission in place of Guzman, by whose action the proceedings were some weeks ago interrupted. Preliminaries have already been taken for a new convention.

MURDERERS TO BE HANGED.

Barney Woods, convicted of the murder of S. M. Cheesmirn, of New York, will be hanged on the 26th inst., the Attorney General having decided against his application for commutation of sentence.

Charles Johnson, convicted of the murder of his wife, will be hanged on the 10th of December.

A motion for a new trial for Charles H. O'Brien, policeman, recently convicted of murder, is now pending. Should the motion be denied he will also be hanged.

PHILADELPHIA POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

Hon. William F. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, had a long interview with the President to-day, during which the Philadelphia postmastership was talked over freely. At a later period Mr. Fairman was formally appointed to that office.

Unparalleled Hurricane.

The Town of Halazzolo, in Sicily, Destroyed.

Most Remarkable Incidents.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The London *Times* of the 8th has the following account of a hurricane in Sicily, which destroyed the town of Halazzolo:

There has been no instance of such a calamity within the memory of living man. No earthquake ever caused so much destruction. There are houses ruined, houses fallen to the very ground, walls cleft from end to end, walls hanging out and as if to rest on adjoining houses: there are roofs wholly swept away, sunken vaults, balconies torn from their places, windows and shutters entirely gone, doors off or hanging loose, frame walls, lamp-posts forced from their sockets, uprooted trees, and this is all we see about the mutilated mass of the town. Not a single house remains in which the whole roof and all the doors and windows are not gone. The streets are a mass of fragments and rubbish.

The incidents of the disaster are strange, so as to be almost incredible. There was a store with twenty-four hectoliter of wheat, of which not a trace is there to be seen. The books of the excise and of the land registry offices have vanished, but are recollected. They were burned here and there at great distances. In one house all the paper and account books were brought to the roof; in another bedclothes and heavy chests flew through the windows, and in one balcony are to be seen curled up one way, those of another twisted up another way. There is a pillar of a palace which has been stripped for several feet of not breaking and stands up isolated all in splinters. There is an immense ruin of a noble palace which has fallen back more than three yards without losing any of the beam of one house which has thrust itself into another house. The roof of a bedstead the other half of which lies no one knows where. All the linen of one building are gathered together in one spot on the roof crushed and broken up as small as if they had been pounded. The rafters of another building are all bare; the linen which has no one can see where. In a stable on the bare ground more than two dozen mules lie one by one as they are being dug out. Most of them are dead, having died on Sunday and the *Journal* had no eulogy ready to be put in type on Monday morning, or the Rev. Mr. Chadsand or Counselor Bostun.

THE Finance Committee of the Philadelphia City Councils have estimated the valuation of property of the city at $597,165,098—an increase of $27,000,000 in the taxable. The estimated expenses for 1873 are $11,232,291 58—an increase of $499,78 over the appropriation for 1871. The product from the taxable property was placed at $10,659,391 17, and the estimated receipts at $2,288,326. On these facts, the regular tax rate was laid at $1 20, and five cents were added for the improvement of Broad, Market, and other streets, and ten cents allowed as a special tax rate for the Public Buildings Commission.

THE New York *Tribune* collates extensively from Chicago papers concerning the "largest pumping engine in the world," with which the water works of the latter city have just been furnished, but goes to considerable pains to suppress the fact that the machine was constructed in Pittsburgh—which is rather small for so large a paper.

THE State Superintendents of Schools throughout the country met in Washington to-day for a conference in relation to educational statistics, and also with reference to a report on education to be sent to the Vienna exposition.

Holiday Goods—Holiday Goods.

An elegant assortment.

Just received,

Desks, Albums

Family Bibles,

Pocket Books, Gold Pens.

We guarantee the largest and finest assortment west of the mountains, wholesale and retail.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 Wood street.

Medicated Lozenges.

Chlorate Potassa—E and 4 grs.

Chlorate Potassa and Cubebs,

Chlorate Potassa and Tannin,

Chlorate Potassa and Mur. Ammonia,

Neuriate Ammonia,

Pine Tree Tar,

Winter's Cough,

Alum and Kino,

Licorice,

Sold in quantities to suit, at

Clark's Drug Store,
103 Fifth avenue.

MAYOR MEDILL, of Chicago, in a late report to the Common Council, recommended the purchase of fourteen Babcock engines, in addition to those already in use.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Erie to be Made Narrow-Gauge

Columbus

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

THE question has frequently been asked "After Thiers, what?" It is about to have an answer, for the cable brings us the news that he has resigned, and that Gen. MacMahon is acting as President. If a new trial for France is not upon her, then probabilities will fail. Concerning almost any other country similarly situated, one might speculate with some satisfaction. Of France at the present time, however, it is to be said there is so much uncertainty without Thiers at the head of affairs that what would be deemed the most probable conjecture might be at fault within a day. It is hardly conceivable that so good a patriot as he has shown himself to be would have taken such a step, even in the moment of heat, at the risk of plunging his country in revolution. Was it a manœuver to end in his recall and a subsequent vote of confidence?

One of the heaviest losers by the Boston fire was Harvard College, the foremost educational institution in the country. The sum total of its losses is estimated at upward of a quarter of a million of dollars. The blow comes, too, at a time when its resources are taxed to the utmost to keep up its corps of instructors. Under these circumstances the President and faculty have issued an appeal for fifty thousand dollars to meet current expenses, and two hundred thousand dollars to rebuild the property destroyed. It is not to be doubted that the appeal of the venerable *alma mater* of so many of our best and foremost men will meet with a prompt and liberal response. Harvard is the chief seat of learning in the country, and her alumni are scattered from one end of the land to the other. Unless the aid which is now sought is forthcoming, it is said the college will be seriously crippled for years to come.

Senator Sumner, so it is stated, recently wrote to a friend in Massachusetts that he had not read an American newspaper since he sailed out of Boston harbor on his voyage to Europe. He is now on his way home, and if he is wise he will, on resuming his customary habit of perusing the principal daily exponents of public opinion, make frank acknowledgement of his late extraordinary mistake. For whether he has read the newspapers or not, he cannot plead ignorance of the meaning of the unparalleled vindication which the people have given to the man whom he has causelessly and bitterly assailed. Moderation and sobriety of speech and manner will best become him in the future. If he would win back the alienated esteem and confidence of his countrymen he must acknowledge his error, and hereafter wholly forego the role of critic and censor. The conscience of the American people was put into their late verdict at the polls, and Senator Sumner will do well to respect and observe it.

We said, some days before President Grant announced his purpose of adhering to his plan of civil service reform, that it was not to be expected the "spoilsmen" generally would surrender without a sharp struggle. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that a strong effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress to repeal all the legislation which has been had upon the subject. There is, however, little fear of the result. The claims of the people at large are higher than those of any men, or body of men, however valuable their services may have been. The whole country sustained the President in his late decision concerning the prospective Philadelphia Postoffice vacancy, and the whole country will uphold him in his future efforts to conform the practice of official appointments to the rules which have been laid down. The civil service reform plank was not inserted in the Philadelphia platform, and dwelt upon from the beginning to the end of the campaign, as a mere piece of time serving strategy. The President is sincere and earnest in the matter, and so are the people.

Considerable excitement has, it appears, been caused in England by the recent publication of an article in the *Times* concerning the effects of the Washington treaty on the Dominion of Canada, in which the colony is frankly informed that the days of its apprenticeship are now over, that it is big enough and strong enough to take care of itself, and that every year's further dependence on the mother country can only serve to complicate the "false position" in which both are already placed. "Take up your freedom," advises the thunderer; for offering which advice the rest of the English journals accuse it of an unpardonable offense alike against the dignity of England and the people for whose benefit it was intended. Whatever may be the real motive of the *Times*'s suggestion, there can be little doubt either of its substantial wisdom or of the fact that the advice will be adopted at no distant date. All the solid interests of the Dominion are every day causing it to gravitate more and more strongly in our own direction. An independent position will in all probability precede its connection with this Republic, but that this will eventually be accomplished, there is comparatively little question.

The latest and most novel theory assigned for the Chicago and Boston fires is that these terrible calamities were not the result of physical causes, as has generally been supposed, but that they were intended as a punishment for the wickedness of Northern soldiers during the war. This ascription of a supernatural origin is based on the fact that the burning of the Michigan towns and the destruction of Chicago occurred on the sixth anniversary of General Sherman's memorable raid in the Shenandoah Valley, and that the Boston catastrophe took place on the eighth anniversary of the date of the issue of General Sherman's famous order for the burning of the cities of Rome and Atlanta, Georgia. The view, of course, comes from a Southern source, but it is none the less instructive as showing the unhappy tenacity with which not a few of the people of that section cling to the prejudices and bitternesses of the past. The writer goes on to argue that the "harshness and injustice" of the North in refusing to elect the late Southern candidate for President, will be pretty sure before long to bring upon it another dreadful visitation of similar or worse character. The fact that the South is not yet burnt up will probably in some minds militate considerably against the writer's theory. Jeff. Davis, however, is still alive, and the epizootic is understood to be spreading throughout the South. Perhaps, therefore, there may be something in it after all.

It is perfectly natural that the public should begin to scan closely the foundation on which their insurance policies rest. No one will willingly insure with mere paper companies, as were some of the Chicago companies, or with companies whose securities or manner of doing business do not guarantee the prompt fulfillment of their engagements. The Boston fire, as was that in Chicago a year ago, is a severe disciplinarian to the public as well as insurance companies; and where by reason of insufficient or loose legislation the public is not adequately protected, these repeated lessons are likely to produce reform. Some persons may include our own State in this catalogue. This far, it is true, we have escaped calamitous experience, and perhaps under most circumstances it would be found that what elsewhere has been sought for and measurably obtained through legislation designed to protect the community, has been insured here through superior caution and wise management; pertinent to which observations is the following from the Boston *Post*:

"While the amount of money taken out of Hartford to pay insurance losses averages more, in the ratio of population, than the loss per capita to either Chicago or Boston by the late great fires, the fact that the companies have come out of the trial without collapse shows that they have fulfilled the chief end of their existence, and although the losses taken so much to heart by their stockholders may be most applicable in that locality, elsewhere a greater interest will be felt in the effort to base fire insurance upon a yet more trustworthy and firm foundation. With perfect unanimity, boards of underwriters all over the country have made an advance in the rates of premium; and whether this is intended to recoup the companies more speedily for their losses, or to establish a better guarantee of security for policy-holders in the future, it points to a cautious spirit in the business of underwriting which no one will regret to see."

An exceedingly important subject, upon which the government would probably have taken action years ago, except for the war and the immense volume of domestic legislation necessarily growing out of it, will be brought before Congress at an early stage of its coming session, in the shape of a measure for the better protection of immigrants upon the high seas and after arrival in this country. It will be recollected that the President last winter sent a special message to Congress urging this matter upon the attention of that body, and recommending speedy action. For want of time, however, nothing was done upon the subject, beyond the introduction of a bill reported by the Committee on Commerce. Since then the question has received a good deal of earnest attention on the other side of the Atlantic; many members of the English parliament, as well as a number of German and Swiss legislators, having by letter and otherwise interested themselves in the question. A resolution was also adopted at the Philadelphia Convention, pledging the Republican party to the support of such a measure. We observe, too, that a national convention of the friends of emigrants has been called to assemble in Philadelphia next January, for the purpose of urging the passage of a law securing them decent food and treatment while on board ship, and protection from the harpies who have been in the habit of preying upon them after reaching our shores. The subject is one of very great practical importance, and cannot be dealt with too soon or in too thorough and comprehensive a manner. Considerations both of humanity and selfishness demand a speedy correction of existing abuses.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL IN VIENNA.

In the United States department of the Grand Exposition at Paris it is well known that hardly any other object attracted so much attention, or was regarded with so much curiosity as the model of an American school house. We know not to whom the idea first occurred, that a thing so familiar to all American eyes would awaken any lively interest among foreigners; but whoever first thought of exhibiting the school house was probably aware of a fact which has not always been generally recognized among American citizens, in spite of the legitimate pride with which they regard their system of popular education. The fact to which we allude has, however, been made very manifest lately in the earnestness with which important persons, interested in the Vienna exposition of next year, have recommended a complete exhibition of American school apparatus as a feature of the American section of the great show. The fact is, that, to educated Europeans of the continent, and especially to such of them as have been brought up under governments more or less despotic in character, a successful popular government is in itself an object of very curious interest. A little democracy like the republic of San Marino, near Rome, with only eight or ten thousand citizens, is easily understood, and Switzerland also, with its aristocratic features and peculiar history, is not a marvelous phenomenon. But a republic stretching across a continent in one direction, and "from oranges to ice" in another, with citizens counted by scores of millions, of various nationalities; "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," which, supported by no standing army, has already proved itself one of the strongest governments on earth, and promises soon to be the greatest power among the nations—it is not remarkable that such a phenomenon excites intense curiosity and wonder in the minds of many persons brought up in prejudices and principles flatly contradicted by its existence. It was long the fashion in intelligent circles over there to take it for granted that the American republic was a transient portent, a shapeless, hideous monster destined by Providence to illustrate by example the necessity of kings to the well-being of mankind; its citizens were believed to be fast lapsing into barbarism, and though still maintaining a sort of peace among themselves, they were supposed to be ready at any moment to rise upon and cut one another's throats. At the present time, instead of these wild and coarse notions, a rather widely prevalent interest is felt in the causes of the success of American republicanism, and especially in the free school, the American institution to which above all other influences is referred the fact that Americans are able to govern themselves.

A newspaper, a few days ago, sneered slightly at the idea of sending to the Vienna exhibition the proposed collection of models and other articles designed to illustrate the character and methods of our common school. The notion of the writer seemed to be that it was like sending coals to Newcastle or owls to Athens, and that Germans at any rate were not likely to find anything to interest there or profit by in the most complete practical presentation of the subject. In justification of the act it is sufficient to say that it is done in compliance with the particular and urgent request of persons especially interested in the Vienna show. And then it is by no means certain that even German school masters and school superintendents may not derive some valuable hints from the little Yankee school to be set up in the Austrian capital, it care is taken to reproduce all the best features of the American system. Only a few days ago a German paper of this city contrasted the dull, unattractive and uncomfortable interior and arrangements of a school house in the fatherland with the cheerful, attractive and generally comfortable interior and arrangements of the American public school house. In fact, there is no other country in the world where, in mere architecture, the school houses can be compared, for adaptation to their purposes, with the school houses, the colleges of the people in our advanced cities—and the style of the houses is only one of the details which prove that, in carrying out their system of popular education, Americans have comprehended the importance which attaches to æsthetic culture. As regards this matter our local German contemporary evidently thinks that the schoolmen of fatherland may learn somewhat from us.

THE BLUNDERING CABLE.

The *Petits-Brevard* refers with some disgust to the general inaccuracy which marks the cable's statements concerning German affairs. The latest instance of its blundering is, as the *French* thinks, the dispatch of a few days ago, according to which the Prussian government had issued a decree forbidding the railroad companies to make the customary reduction of fare to the sea coast in favor of emigrants. In the first place, this dispatch flatly contradicts the recent announcement that the German government has resolved to throw no hinderances in the way of persons who wished to leave the country, excepting those only who thus sought to evade their military duties. The public was, however warned against the tricks of emigration agents who endeavor, under false pretenses and promises, to entice simple and inexperienced people to remove to Brazil. In the second place, a preventive measure of the kind indicated by the cable would be manifestly futile. Of course it is only over railroads belonging to the state that the government has such control as would enable it to raise the rates of travel and freight. How, then, could it prevent the managers of the roads in Baden, Bavaria, Wuertemberg and Hesse from extending the usual privilege to those who desired it? And what would be gained by prohibiting abatement of rates on the railroads, while leaving open to emigrants the much cheaper routes of transit by the rivers, the Rhine, the Elbe and the Weser? It must besides be remembered that the Prussian authorities long ago learned that no such petty restrictions upon emigration suffice to arrest the tide. Then, such prohibitive measures are diametrically opposed to the entire system of popular policy initiated and thus far carried out under the auspices of the new empire. The introduction of freedom of emigration and the deliverance of commercial intercourse from all the innumerable clogs and limitations which have pressed upon it from the middle ages, was early recognized, and has been pursued as one of the most important tasks of the imperial government. In spite, therefore, of the temporary inconvenience resulting from the increase of emigration, the *Freund* does not believe in the reported attempt of the German government to arrest the stream by direct interposition. Its increase is the necessary result of existing circumstances in Germany, which make living difficult and inspire anxiety for the future, and the tide will continue to flow until economical and political relations in the old Fatherland shall have taken on a shape more favorable to the prosperity and confidence of the people, and all attempts to arrest the current of population which sets toward the United States will be made in vain.

Notwithstanding the report that Minister Washburne is laying his plans for the Illinois United States Senatorship, the Galena *Gazette*, the Republican paper in his own town, would seem to put the matter to rest in the following paragraph:

"Those who believe that he desires the position, or that he will be pressed by his friends as a candidate, will soon learn their mistake. His friends understand very well that his present position is more congenial to his taste than a seat in the United States Senate would be, and hence they have no reason to advocate his claims for that office. Mr. Washburne came home to vote, will his friends and constituents, some business in Washington. Having completed his errand he will return to Paris."

Persons not wanting in intelligence, and possessed of good means of judging, entertain the belief that Mr. Washburne will not remain abroad longer than spring, when he will return to take a seat in the Cabinet.

Notwithstanding the downfall of Tammany, there is yet a great deal of stealing done in New York city. A prolific source of profit to those within the circle is street opening. Judge Chambers is reported to have, at one opening, in the Supreme Court chambers, a few days ago, that the biggest steal ever in New York is done in one office, and that if he had his way he would blow up the whole concern. The surveyor, appraisers, clerks, etc., charge $6,000 or $10,000 for opening a street, all told, about $1,000 of which goes into a pool in the office named, and is there distributed among a chosen few.

City Controller Hancock has just completed his annual exhibit of the finances of Philadelphia. The grand total of expenses for carrying the city debt in 1873, according to his showing, will be $4,-759,557 39. This comes, the *Ledger* says, from the pernicious practice of spending more money every year in "current expenses" than the tax rate will supply. The finance committee of councils recommends for 15 on the $100 valuation, as the rate of taxation for city purposes next year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To-night the moon will be farthest from the earth. Shortly after midnight it will be near the planet Uranus.

Florence, Italy, was recently visited by a plague of butterflies, an incident of rare occurrence. The insects came after night, and in such swarms that the street lamps gave little light. Fires were started in the principal streets by the police and citizens, in which the butterflies burnt their wings, so that a half hour afterward the streets were covered with a layer of the little pests an inch thick. They were of a whitish color, and the streets looked as if there had been a snow storm.

A gas well has been struck in Friendship, Wis., and the citizens of the place are putting it to practical use in lighting up and heating their houses.

Mr. J. D. Gould, residing fourteen miles from Savannah, on the Ogeechee canal, has been experimenting in the culture of bananas, and raised this year as large, well-formed and fully ripe fruit as any from the West Indies.

It is said a schism is imminent among the Shaking Quakers on the question of matrimony, which may result in the entire disruption and dissolution of the society.

South Royalston, Mass., made 12,000 bushels of shoe-pegs last year, in addition to 30,000 trundle hoops, 6,000 mosquito frames, &c. It can't hope to compete with New Jersey in the matter of turning out "mosquito frames," however.

Oil producing shale has been found underlying the city of Des Moines, Iowa.

The *Technologist* says the best time for painting the exterior of buildings is late in autumn or during the winter. Paint applied at this season will endure twice as long as when applied in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes hard, like a glazed surface, not easily affected afterward by the weather, or worn off by the beating of storms. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once, as into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry and nearly ready to crumble off. This last difficulty, however, might in a measure, be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. By painting in cold weather, one annoyance might certainly be escaped, namely: the collection of small flies on the fresh paint.

The most satisfactory election bet we have heard of was that made by a Bridgeport lady and gentleman on the eve of election. If Grant should be elected the young man would win the lady, and if Greeley was elected the lady was to have the young man. The result shows that the young man won the bet, and it is stated on authority of the young lady herself that she is perfectly willing he should have the prize.

The principal men in an organization of hog steal ers in the central part of Indiana have been arrested, and the gang probably broken up. They had been operating quite successfully for two years.

Three strongly marked cases of hydrophobia have been developed among the hogs near Fort Royal, Va. The swine were bitten by a rabid dog about the middle of september, but showed no signs of the disease until last week, when they suddenly became furious, tearing each other dreadfully. They were immediately killed.

The question of women riding astride of horses seem not to be set at rest yet. No less a lady than Grace Greenwood confesses to having tried it in her recent travels in California, and to having liked it, too. She says: "After a trial of some fifteen miles one day and twenty-six the second, we all came to the conclusion that this style of riding was the safest, easiest, and therefore the most sensible for long mountain expeditions, and for steep, rough and narrow trails. If nature intended women to ride astride, she doubtless intended it should be done after this fashion; otherwise we should have been a sort of land variety of the mermaid."

The authorities of San Francisco recently offered a reward of eight dollars for every human body recovered from the bay. This excited a lively competition between the Rogue Riddersons of the city, and in a short time the crop of cadavers was all harvested. But as these reapers of men continued to gather in the bodies, the papers intimate that some of them aid in supplying the day from the ranks of the citizens.

Hundreds of the mechanics and laboring men who last spring flocked to Chicago from other parts of the world, are returning to their homes for the winter. One steamship agency has sold no less than two hundred tickets to workmen who came from Europe and who intend returning home to spend the winter months. They all say they will come back in the spring.

A young Michigan couple, getting married a few days ago, when the ceremonie was at its height, their male friends harnessed themselves into the carriage from which the horses had dropped, and drew the bridal pair to the depot amid much merriment.

Ladies whose misfortune it is to have small noses may take courage. Europe has discovered a delicate way of alluding to their affliction. The snub or turn-up proboscis is no longer such. It is "tiptilted," thus:

"Rightly was her slender nose
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower."

Ashland, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, is about to have a line of steamers established which will have a capacity of fifty tons of pig iron per day.

The importance of repeated vaccination is shown by the report of the cases of small-pox treated in the various hospitals of London, which is to the effect that although out of a total of 14,398 patients 11,174 had been vaccinated, there were but four cases in persons who had been revaccinated.

The last unexpected heiress to a foreign fortune is a country girl of St. Louis, who is reported to have had $5,000,000 left to her by her late lover, a subaltern in the Spanish army.

The opinion that the recent enormous rise in the price of coal in England was produced by "combining," and not as a legitimate consequence of greater demand than supply, has become so general in south Lancashire that a great lowering is confidently expected there, and large buyers are holding off from making fresh contracts.

A Pittsburgh Artist.

The current number of the *Arcadian*, the new art journal of New York, has a very appreciative notice of R. F. Reinhart's latest picture, "Evangeline," now on exhibition in that city. The *Arcadian* says the artist has completely embodied the exquisite idea which Longfellow has given to us in his poem, and recreated an Evangeline who is alike true to art, to poetry and to nature. Pittsburghers have a just pride in the success of this representative American artist. Born in Germany in this State, the story of his early struggles, hopes and disappointments, is familiar to many of the older residents of our city, where he resided at intervals for a considerable time; during that period painting, among many others, the portraits of Edwin M. Stanton and Judge McCandless. A few years before the war he removed to New Orleans, on account of his health becoming, it is said, the most fashionable portrait painter in the South, and enjoying, up to the breaking out of the rebellion, an income of nearly twenty thousand dollars a year. When the war broke, being a man of inflexible Union sentiments, he went to Europe shortly before its close, establishing himself in London, where he soon became famous in the great art world. During his stay in England he painted portraits of a great many distinguished people, among the rest the Princess Alexandra, Alfred Tennyson, Lord Brougham, John Bright and Mark Lemon. He returned to the United States about four years ago, taking up his abode in New York, where he has since steadily pursued his profession. His later pictures are familiar to all lovers of art. "Out among the Indians," the "Young Heads of Ossaginny," "Priscilla," and "Evangeline" have all been very successful, and he has lately executed some eight or ten works to be specially chrome-lithographed for various illustrated periodicals. Of "Evangeline" the *Arcadian* says the fact that it holds its own among one of the most strongly representative collections of foreign works of art that has been seen in New York for many years, is the best testimony which can be afforded of its worth and excellence.

Some days ago a Democratic paper started a story that Hon. James T. Rapier, Republican Congressman elect from the Second Alabama district, had served nine years in the penitentiary; and this statement is now being diligently circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land by the organs of the opposition. Mr. Rapier is a colored man, and this, so far as is known, constitutes the only ground for the cruel aspersions of which he has been made the subject. Not only has he never been confined in any penitentiary, but it is also known to his many and warm political opponents, some of whom were born in the same town, and who have known him from his youth up, that he has always been highly esteemed as an upright, honorable and worthy man. For several years past he has filled the position of Assessor of Internal Revenue for one of the Alabama districts, in which capacity he distinguished himself both for ability and integrity, earning alike the confidence of the Department and the respect of the people among whom he dwelt. He is a man of excellent education as well as unusual intellectual endowments, and is very highly regarded as a marked man among his race, who will serve his constituents faithfully and well. It is difficult to conceive what motive any paper can have for indulging in such wanton and heartless calumny toward an innocent and unoffending man.

There appears to be quite a difference of opinion in Boston concerning the question of accepting or declining offers of outside pecuniary assistance. Those who hold that the city can take care of itself do so not in any spirit of complacency or pride, however, but because they believe the burden can be borne without any great difficulty, if those of her wealthy people who have not suffered to all large extent of the poor, and of those who have been temporarily deprived of employment. This is the ground taken by the *Advertiser*. On the other hand it is urged in the *Traveller* that no large a number of the most generous people of the city have themselves been deprived of the means which enabled them to give, that the relief committee cannot possibly be well supplied from bona fide sources, and that therefore it better becomes to accept than to refuse offers from other places. This view is also shared in by the *Post*, which, while heartily appealing the spirit of self-reliance of the burned city, believes that the poor, whose numbers have been so largely increased by the fire, will certainly need a portion of the aid offered from abroad. The spirit of self-reliance thus far exhibited is most gratifying, but it is none the less to be hoped that the right of the city to boast may not be obtained at the cost of the unnecessary suffering of one of its inhabitants. This would not be commendable.

An English army officer, General Boxer, has invented an apparatus which can be put up in any room at night, on land or sea, which he calls the "parachute light ball." The invention consists of a thin iron shell formed by two hemispheres riveted together, inside of which are two other hemispheres, the lower one filled with inflammable composition and the other one with a calico parachute, packed lightly in and attached to the case by a cord; the last hemisphere is attached to the one outside by two chains. The parachute is connected with the lower hemisphere, which holds the composition, by ropes attached to three chains hooked into the hemisphere. The upper outer hemisphere has a socket for a fuse, and when a charge of quick-match is found from the latter to the bottom of the hemisphere which contains the light composition, and which is primed with the ordinary fuse composition. The compound for the light is nearly the same as that used for signal lights, and consists of saltpeter (ground), sulpaur (sublimed), and sulphide of antimc.

The New York *Herald*, barely recovered from an attack of the hippothogical fever, now has the worst kind of chicken disease. In one column it calls the new poultry plague "Henfeewenza," "Pullinofelso-Sinciptetal-Amaarcinal Bulbeitis," "Panathlinoseo-Deinos-Ornie-Ephaltis," "Gnaena-Agus-Biah-Morogha," and "Dullenoodiehninecrmordert."

PERSONAL.

A Boston merchant who lost over $100,000 by the late fire, ordered a man out of his store for whining and croaking about the great calamity. His says croakers cannot be tolerated in these times.

Mrs. Goddard died at North Littleton, N. H., on Tuesday, having completed her 100th year on the 17th of May last.

Dr. Saul Underhill, a young sprig of eighty-seven, was married to Mrs. Wealthy Patterson, a blushing widow of eighty-one at Warsaw, Ill., a few days ago.

Mrs. Clara Faircloth, of Chicago, daughter of Dr. D. L. Rosier, of that city, went to Denver, Col., for change of scene and climate. It is stated that during seven weeks she slept but fifteen hours, all told. She moves about the city, in appearance an invalid, and at times has severe spasms, during which she tears pillowslip for morphine. Her brain is diseased, as also her nervous system.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, President of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, has been elected President of the International Railroad. Both are hereafter to be operated as one road, under the management of Mr. Grow. At present the two roads have 275 miles in running order. They are mainly built by New York capitalists, and are controlled by some of the best men in that city.

The Washington *Chronicle* says it is rumored in that city that Senator Trumbull will resign his seat in the Senate upon the next assembling of that body.

Rochefort, whose bitter jibes neither Empire nor Republic could stand, made his reappearance at Versailles, we are told, "in a timid, shadowy, ghost-like manner." He has been heard of as an inmate of the prison at St. Pierre, the motive for his removal from Versailles being a "want of confidence" in him, according to the *Temps*, the hopeless political offender, condemned last year to transportation for life within a fortress, has been permitted by the authorities to visit the neighborhood of Paris for a short time for the purpose of being married to a much loved lady friend "matrimonially," and thereby "legitimating" his children. The bride, it is said, was lying dangerously ill in a convent when this Specter Bridegroom, with a squad of gendarmes as his "best men," came to wed her. It will generally be thought that he had been transported beyond the seas many months since; but it is scarcely possible that he should have been brought back from Cayenne to New Caledonia for his final wedding. Where has the man been all this time, is the question asked in France.

The Sultan of Turkey has been reported to desire to overthrow the old system of succession to the throne, and secure the accession of his son when he (Abdul Aziz) shall have become Abdul as last. He has given his boy, Prince Youssouf Izzelen, every opportunity to gain the affections of the troops and the people, it is said, with this object in view. Now, however, as the Prince has resigned his post of Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard and retired into privacy, the project seems abandoned. "What was the Youssouf trying to get that idea, Izzelen?" was the disappointed parent's remark.

Sir Louis Fleetwood, a real British baronet, is serving out a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment for refusing to pay his fare on a railway.

Emilio Castelar and King Amadeus of Spain met recently in a side path in the Madrid parks. The king, who had never been introduced to Castelar, approached the great republican orator, and, shaking hands, said to him, "Senor, I admire your genius." "And I," replied Castelar, "admire your majesty's courage."

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by many of the largest horse and cattle dealers and many of the best farmers in the country, and in no case has one who has given it a trial refused to give testimony to its fa ct. It has cured diseases heretofore incurable. Ask ask you to give it a trial. It will prove all we claim for it.

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A CORDIAL INVITATION is extended to all interested in the purchase of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING to call and examine our Large and Very Superior Stock of VERY BEST MADE ALL-WOOL SUITS, OVERCOATS and GARMENTS of Every Description, at

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Of Various Designs, Stone and Colors.

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Horse Blankets,

WHITE BLANKETS,

COMFORTS.

ALSO,

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Water Proofs,

BLACK, BROWN AND GOLD MIXED.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, as I attested from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a Specific for Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness, Nervous prostration, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Chronic and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility, and all Diseases Arising From Mercurial Poisoning, Malaria, Exposure, &c. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered For Drinking or Chronic Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Tobacco Consumption, and Enforces the Moral Agency necessary to Reform. Its Wonderful Curative Powers are Unparalleled even by the Most Celebrated Waters of Europe. Its Life Giving Principles are Recognized by the Medical Faculty. Its Purifying Properties are Unsurpassed. Its Tonic Properties are Unequaled

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The only good Local Bond on the Market.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 20, 1872.

From the general tone of bankers who have expressed their opinions, we can quote the the market is a more comfortable condition for borrowers than at any time for the past thirty days. Whether this is but a momentary "letting up," or the beginning of a permanent improvement, we can only tell by awaiting the issue. We doubt whether we are to have any thing like easy money until after the opening of the new year, when merchants, having taken stock and seen how their balance sheets are, will then move off with a firmer step, and, financially speaking, with more elbow room. By that time, also, the pause taken for the last coal shipments will be maturing, and fuel from that source will come home from the Lower river cities.

—From the fact that on the headwaters of the Allegheny river there is now two feet of snow the coal men are anticipating a thaw, and with it sufficient water to let out another fleet of coal boats, as it is hardly possible the winter has yet commenced in earnest. Should it be the case that a rise in the river does come the coal men will be in better condition than at any time for eighteen months past, and their bettered condition means an improvement in the whole of the local market.

—We note an ingenious argument on the part of a contemporary in favor of an easy money market on account of the Boston fire. That paper contends that as stringency is caused by the too rapid conversion of floating capital into fixed capital, so if the latter be destroyed to a large amount, as at Boston, the disproportion between the two sorts of capital is brought closer, and the fixed capital of the community no longer is quite so much in excess of the floating capital.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even'g
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112⅞	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	114⅛
10-40s	108⅝	108
New 5s	109¼	109½
Coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	118½	118¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅞
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1866	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛
United States 10-40s	108⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Currency Sixes	118½

—A history of the Lake Superior iron district, published by Mr. Swinefurd, of Marquette, Michigan, shows that there are now twenty-four mines opened there—seven of crown, four of specular and four of brown and specular hematite; one of specular and magnetic, six magnetic, and one flag ore. The first opening was made in 1856, the first forge fire kindled, and the Marquette Railroad was completed in 1857. There are stacked at the furnaces and the rolling mill, all clear-iron and hot blast steam but three. The rolling mill commenced in 1868, suspended in 1869, and will resume business in June. The Lake Superior mines shipped 985,231 net tons, valued at $4,-926,155 in 1870, and have produced 3,771,169 tons of iron ore, 742,660 of pig iron, and 4,023,949 ore and pig, valued in all at $20,969,485, since 1856.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day

November 20, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:40 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
Canton	79	78	78	78
Western Union Tel	78	78	78	78
Quicksilver	40	40	40	40
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½
Adams Express	50	50	50	50
Wells, Fargo Express	67	67	67	67
American Exp'ss	57	57	57	57
United States Express	76	76	76	76
New York Central	95½	95½	95½	95½
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	88	88	88½	88½
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Northwest	83	83	83	83
Do. preferred	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul	34	34	34	34
Do. preferred	74½	74½	74½	74½
Wabash	39	39	....	....
Do. Preferred	66	66	....	....
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	54	54	54½	54½
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	112	112	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....
Harlem	131	131	131	131
New Jersey Central	101	101	101	101

2% dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56 (Lehigh Valley R. R. 58½
Phila. and Erie	33½ North Penna. R. R. 49½
Lehigh Navigation	74 United States R. R. 49½
Catawissa	51½ Schuylkill Navigat'n. 14⅝
Oil Creek & A. R. R.	36 Minehill R. R. 57½

—William Ward, No. 32 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on thirty days' time, and one and a quarter to one and a half per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following ruling from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud...1	to 1⅛ below.	1⅛ to 1⅜ above.
Erie Railway	1 to 1⅛ below.	1 to 1⅛ above.
Lake Shore	1 to 1⅛ below.	1⅛ to 1⅜ above.
Ohio and Miss	1⅛ to ⅞ below.	1⅛ to ⅞ above.
Pacific Mail	⅞ to ⅞ below.	⅞ to ⅞ above.
Rock Island	⅞ to ⅞ below.	⅞ to ⅞ above.
No. Pa., com. & pref.	⅛ to 1⅛ below.	⅛ to ⅜ above.
Union Pacific	⅜ to ⅝ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
Wabash	⅜ to ⅝ below.	⅜ to ⅝ above.
West. Union Tel	⅛ to ⅜ below.	⅛ to ⅜ above.
Han. and St. Jo	⅛ to ⅜ below.	⅛ to ⅜ above.
Gold ⅛ for 30 days, ¼ to 1 below.		¼ to ½ above.

Puts on Western Union, at end of sixty days, 1⅛ below market for one per cent. bonus, and at end of seven months, on the market, for ½ per cent. bonus.

Puts on Central and Hudson, at end of six months, ⅞ per cent. and ⅞ to 1⅛ bonus.

The above rates imply first-class bonus.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., November 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm. No. 1 red winter at $2 37; No. 2 do. at $2 32; No. 1 amber at $2 37; No. 2 do. at $2 32. Corn and oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum is fair demand and unchanged.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—Business presents a cheering aspect to-day. The increase in the number of buyers on the market argues a market of constant with the dull, dreary days of last week. Business men are engaged filling and obtaining orders, which have been accumulating for weeks, and by some it is asserted that by the time this is accomplish of the shades in hand will be greatly reduced. But nothing should stand in the way of a good, full sale for a brief time to realize on them. We have the change of mind in prices, though it is believed that the rates of many articles will advance, temporarily at least, on account of their scarcity.

The indications on the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks show the following:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	5,200	3,300	8,500
Apples, bbls	650	300	950
Do. green	200	100	300
Potatoes	2,000	1,000	3,000
Wheat, bus	2,000	1,000	3,000
Corn, bus	1,000	500	1,500
Oats, bus	1,000	612	1,500
Rye, bus	100	100	200
Barley, bus	4,000	2,000	6,000
Hides, lbs	20,000	10,000	30,000
Tallow, lbs	10	10	20

The following are the wholesale quotations, at which sales are made unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts have not been heavy. Sound are now in demand for choice at $2 50 per bbl; green cooking apples at $2 50 to 3 00; common at $1 25@1 50 per bbl.

BACON—Sales in small lots at 6@6½c per pound.

BAGGING—The market is quiet and steady at the following rates, prompt: Hemp, 2 lb, 30c; mixed, 28c; wool, 40c; linsey, 40@45c; jute, 2 lb, 30c; 1½ lb, 28c; 1 lb, 26c; flannel, 50@55c; alfrate sacks 42@50c; arrack 45@50c.

BEANS—Now white navy at $2 75@3 00 per bushel; common do. at $2 50@2 75.

BEESWAX—Demand limited, with sales in a jobbing way at 30c per lb.

BUTTER—Receipts 46 packages. There is a good demand for choice for shipment, and for fine at a good sale for table; dealers' sales.

BEER—Is quiet, but steady. There is no change to note in prices per bbl. Sales in small parcels as follows: Bass ale, $7 50; sugar cured shoulders 12½c; cured hams, 15½c; sugar cured shoulders 12½c; clear sides 15½c; clear sides 15½c; breakfast bacon 16c; dried beef, 18c; lard, in tierces, 9¾c; lard, in half bbls, 10¼c; buckets 10¾c; kegs 11c.

BAKING POWDER—Dearne $6 50 doz; Hecker's $3 50 doz; Dooley's $3 50 doz.

BUCKWHEAT—The weather being favorable for "buckwheat cakes," there is a steady demand. Sales as in small lots at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts are largely on the increase, being 1,955 boxes, against 570. Prices now rule 1c above last week's. Ohio Goshen 15½c; Dairy 13@14c; Factory 11½@11¾c; Ohio 13½@13¾c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 9@9c; 8@8c for shoulders, and 7@7c for fair sides; choice higher.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair demand at 8½@9c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, $2 25@2 50 per bbl; Peaches, Phoenix Hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $1 50@1 75; Rosendale $1 25@1 50.

COFFEE—Steady. Rio fair, 24c; good do. 25c; prime do. 26c; choice do. 27c; Java, 32@33c; Mocha, 33@34c; Laguayra, 28@29c; Maracaibo, 28@29c; Santos, 27@28c; Costa Rica, 27@28c; Jamaica, 28@29c; Singapore, 28@29c; Ceylon, 28@29

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

Standing Committees Not Ready--Debates to be Reported.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, November 20, 1872.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled to-day. The standing committees were not announced, and another adjournment is talked of, in order to afford the President opportunity to complete them.

A communication was received from the Auditor General, in response to a resolution of the convention, stating that the expenses of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, for printing, binding, reporting and contingencies, aggregated $156,816.

Mr. Addicks, from special committee of Philadelphia Councils, sent a communication announcing that Concert Hall, on Chestnut street, in that city, had been secured for the convention.

The subject of reporting and printing the proceedings coming up, the convention voted down--fifty to fifty-seven--a resolution declaring it inexpedient to report the debates. A resolution was then adopted that the standing Committee on Credentials report as to the cost of reporting, and that on such report being made the convention proceed to elect the official reporters, who shall confine their reports to speeches made within the bar of the convention.

A motion to reconsider the action transferring the sessions to Philadelphia failed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Crisis in France.

Rumored Resignation of President Thiers.

Marshal MacMahon Decline to Become His Successor.

Insurrectionary Movements in Spain

The Crisis in France--Rumored Resignation of President Thiers.

LONDON, November 20.--A Paris dispatch says that President Thiers has resigned, and that General MacMahon has been appointed President, pending the action of the National Assembly. There is great excitement in consequence.

PARIS, November 20, Evening.--The committee to draw up the address in reply to the message of Thiers on the opening of the Assembly, the appointment of which was moved by Duc de Lardrel, has been instructed by the Assembly to inquire into the matter. Several of President Thiers, who will probably attend the meeting of the committee to-morrow. All the different parties in the Assembly are holding private consultations. Thiers will have another conference to-morrow with a delegation from the factions of the Left.

PARIS, November 20, Midnight, *via* LONDON, November 21, 6 A. M.--Marshal McMahon refuses the Presidency in case M. Thiers should resign.

The committee of the National Assembly appointed to draw up a reply to the opening message of President Thiers has, by a vote of ninety to six, elected Duc de Pasquier D'Audriffet president. This choice is regarded as unfavorable to the government.

PARIS, November 20.--The National Assembly has given its approval to the discussion at an early day of the project for the restitution to the Orleans princes of their confiscated property.

[No dispatches announcing the positive resignation of President Thiers have been received by the Associated Press.--EDS. COM.]

Insurrectionary Operation in Spain.

MADRID, November 20.--A band of thirty-five masked men has destroyed the telegraph wires and thrown from the track a railroad train between the towns of Almarea and Albacete, in the province of Murcia. Armed bands, supposed to be republicans, have appeared between Tarragona and Benicarlo, in the province of Valencia. There are also revolutionary symptoms at Alcoy, in the same province. Evil guards have been concentrated at Almeria, in Andalusia.

Reform Measures in Germany.

BERLIN, November 20.--The lower house of the Prussian Diet has almost unanimously decided to proceed immediately to the second reading of the Falkenstein reform bills. During the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Count Eulenburg, Home Minister, stated that the reforms contemplated in the bill would not be extended to Posen because that province was not ripe for reform and had not been dutiful in its conduct toward the government.

The King of Spain Still Seriously Ill.

MADRID, November 20.--It is officially announced to-day that King Amadeus passed a restless night. His rheumatism and fever continues.

Universal Suffrage Meeting Prohibited--Rumored Transfer of the Holy See.

ROME, November 20.--The Prefect of Police of this city has issued an order forbidding the assembling of the meeting advertised to be held here on the 24th inst., for the furtherance of the principle of universal suffrage, because he has reason to believe that the meeting is really called in the interest of the opposition to the present form of government in Rome.

It is reported that the Second ecclesiastical province of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in England, with Liverpool as the metropolitan see.

London Police Insubordination.

LONDON, November 21.--6 A. M.--The trouble with the Metropolitan Police continues. Seventy Bow street constables and thirty-nine Kensington officers have been dismissed from the service.

Miscellaneous Despatches.

PESTH, November 20.--There is a crisis in the Hungarian Cabinet.

BERLIN, November 20.--Crown Prince Frederick William is recovering from his illness.

MADRID, November 20.--The lower branch of the Cortes has passed the mortgage bank bill.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 20.--The steamship Deutschland, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, November 20.--The ship Trimacria, from New York, has arrived.

STETTIN, November 20.--The steamer Frankfort, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 20, 5 P. M.--Cotton for money 9⅝; for account 9⅝; sales of the week's receipts 50,000 of which 5,000 of 'Orleans; speculators 2,000 of '65, 900; do of '67, 93; 10,400, 87⅝; new 8,000, 91; 2,000 Surats 8⅝; 2,000 Egyptians 9⅝; receipts 7,000 bales of cotton, including 2,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red western spring wheat 11s 8d@11s 10d; white winter 12s 6d@13s 4d. Flour 19s 6d. Corn 26s 6d. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s.

A New Phase of the Louisiana Election Muddle.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.--The election law passed by the last Legislature during the last days of the session was to-day signed by Governor Warmoth, and will be officially promulgated in to-morrow morning's *Times*. It abolishes the returning board as at present constituted, which will in effect end all returning board contests. Election returns will be sent to the Secretary of State, and the Governor will promulgate the result, not as a member of any returning board, but as Governor of the State. This move will probably checkmate the Governor's political opponents.

Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, September 20, 1874.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland met to-day in Music Hall. There was a large attendance. The society was welcomed by Hon. Wm. Hightman, Esq., on behalf of the city authorities, and appropriate speech in behalf of the citizens of this place.

Ohio River Improvement Commission.

CINCINNATI, November 20.--The Ohio river improvement commission met this morning. A unanimous paper on a plan for improving the river was read by Capt. Jas. E. Warnell, civil engineer, of Harrisburg, Pa., the substance of which was to invite the States bordering on the Mississippi river to send delegates met with favor in the discussion, and was referred to a committee for further action.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 20.--There is two feet four inches in the shoots, and cold; mercury ranging from 12 to 28 in the shade. Nothing from New Orleans. Pomeroy & Kobaugh passed down. The Longworth and The J. W. Ward upward bound, waiting for the passage of the new locks, which will probably take place in ten days or more.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 20.--River falling, with eighteen inches on the gauge and six feet. Weather clear and cool.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., November 20.--Arrived--Raven, Ohio river. Cleared--Memphis, Red Rhines, Evansville; Robert Mitchell, Louisville; Patrol, Ohio river; Kellogg, St. Louis; The Heiman, Columbia river; the last up been, River stationary. Clear and cold; thermometer 26.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.--Arrived--Bertram, Eagle and Little Eagle, Quincy; Clinton, Keokuk; Kachalagan, Pittsburgh; Diamond, Ames, Belle of Shreveport, and John B. Maude, New Orleans; Garnett, Wassling; Quintual Chu, Vicksburg; St. Luke, 80, Joseph and John Lansdon, Memphis. River falling. There is a good deal of ice running. Clear and cold.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 20.--Clear and cold; mercury 19. The river has fallen two inches. Port List--Departed--J. James D. Parker, John Kinnard and Geo. Eagle. Up--Florence Lee, Quickstep and Mary Ansent. Bust-low light.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 20.--Down--C. B. Church and Crescent City and Istrope. Clear and cool. River nothing.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 20.--Cloudy and cool. River stationary. Departed--Chancellor, for Vicksburg; Tennessee Lewis, Mary Poe and Grand Tower, St. Louis; Mary Vandyke and City of Cairo, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.--Arrived--Jno. F. Tobin, St. Louis; Felix Lee, Memphis; Deerstrid, James Howard, Louisville; John Hemphill, Arkansas river; Seminole, White river. Clear and cool.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 20.--Cotton steady; middling 12@12½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 20.--Cotton quiet and firm; middling 12½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 20.--Cotton quiet; good ordinary 11½c; low middling 11½c; middling 12c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 20.--Cotton firm; good ordinary 12c; low middling 12½c; middling 13c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 20.--Cattle--Receipts 324. Market quiet and prices steady and unchanged. Good to choice Texans sold at $3 60@4 00, and good to choice shipping natives at $5 10@5 75. Shipments 1,629. Hogs--Receipts 10,000. Market fairly active, as packers are engaging for heavy hogs. Medium to fair are selling at $4 @4 35, and good to choice at $4 75@4 85. Shipments 664. Sheep--Receipts 1,000. Market steady at $3 25@3 60 for fair and to choice. Shipments 36.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

Three Thousand Hogsheads of Tobacco and Lumber Yards Destroyed.

THE LOSS OVER $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, November 20.--About six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in Perrin & Hance's steam saw mill on Fourteenth street, near Henderson street, Jersey City, destroying the building and surrounding lumber yards. Loss $15,000. The flames extended to Jarvis & Henwood's tobacco inspection warehouse, bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Provost and Henderson streets, containing about 5,000 hogsheads of tobacco. Loss on tobacco about $1,200,000, loss on buildings about $15,000 which is insured, principally in New York companies. The storehouse destroyed was a building 400 by 200 feet, one story and attic high, and filled with tobacco, recently received over the Erie road, and belonging to a large number of firms, who are supposed to be insured, though this is uncertain. In close proximity was an immense six story building, containing fully five thousand hogsheads of tobacco, which fortunately escaped injury, though the wooden shutters to the windows, painted to represent iron, were somewhat charred. The newly-erected shops of the Erie railroad, also close at hand, were not injured, though for a time in great danger. The dwellings in the vicinity, which were a great many, and of wood, and occupied by laborers, were soon emptied of their contents but were saved by the firemen. The loss on tobacco is variously estimated, though the most intelligent statement we are able to procure places the quantity burned at three thousand hogsheads, which would bring the loss in the vicinity of $600,000 to $700,000. The burned saw mill was insured for $7,000.

OHIO NEWS.

The Newark Rolling Mill Company propose to increase the caps ity of their mill to fifty tons of railroad iron per day. They employ over two hundred men.

Mrs. McGuire, of Dodson station, near Dayton, preferred a funeral to a wedding, and broke the skull of Thomas Brake, who insisted on wooing her daughter.

There is in Greenville a firm of Germans named Hahn & Huhn, which translated into English, would read "Cock & Hen."

Miss J. Hall, a young lady of Saybrook, last week became insane from an overworked brain, induced by too great ambition, and too severe application to study at Grand River Institute, Austinburg. Escaping from the care of her friends after running for a shrieking through the streets of Saybrook, causing great excitement by eluding her pursuers, before she could be secured.

Parties in Guernsey county lost 100,000 pounds of wool by the Elston fire the greater part of which was insured. Mrs. George W. Rankin, of Wayne township, Muskingum county, also lost $15,000 worth of wool, consigned there for sale but not disposed of. She had no insurance.

Mr. George Barrick, of Tuscarawas county, was fatally injured a few days ago, by falling from a derrick which he was engaged in erecting.

A bull rushed into the office of the Excelsior works at Massillon, one day last week, causing the clerks to vacate the premises in great haste. After knocking the stove down his boring was directed to others.

There is some talk of removing the county seat of Tuscarawas county to Urichsville or Dennison.

Carl Schurz's ghost refuses to be laid. It is announced to lecture in Ohio on "Germany and France." He should have chosen for his subject, "What I know about beating Grant."

Will M. Carlton, author of "Betsy and I are Out," is getting favorable notices from his present tour.

The Bellaire Iron Works, at Columbus, with a capital of $250,000, and the Mansfield and Newcomerstown Railroad, capital $50,000, were incorporated on Friday.

A man named Wood--living near Fremont--who had a fine station, one day last week led his horse into the stable to warm up the animal, when it was that the farmers would not patronize him, because his horse was a "fast" one.

Some dastardly scoundrel last week cut off the tail of "Flantagenet," a thoroughbred bull belonging to Mr. David Baker, of Richland county, and the animal nearly bled to death. Who did the deed is unknown. We trust the cowardly perpetrator may be discovered and severely punished.

The largest sale of blooded stock ever held in Crawford county took place on Wednesday last. One hundred and thirty-five hogs brought about one-half the amount in ordinary prices, and a lot of Cotswold sheep sold at from ten to twenty-one dollars per head. Cattle went off at an average of four hundred dollars. Two farm horses sold at $160 and $155 respectively.

Jesse Bingler, one of the early settlers of Monroe township, Coshocton county, died recently. He was born in York county, Pa., in December, 1793, served in the war of 1812, and at his close removed to Ohio.

The celebrated sculptor, J. T. Rogers, was an apprentice to the late Elijah Sutton, a stone mason of Newark.

A young gentleman in Obertin went to see his sweetheart the other night, and on his way home tried to catch one of those black and white kittens. A little grave in the garden contains his clothes.

Burglaries are becoming quite stingy. A gentleman in Zanesville lost two children by the caving in of a sand bank four years ago; last year his wife died; last week his goods in his store were stolen by a circular saw, and last week his house was burned.

Matthew Dobbins, one of the earliest settlers of Van Wert county, and one of its most aged citizens, died in Convington on Saturday last.

The Napoleon *Signal* says: "A German, living a few miles across the river, was taken with toothing in the usual manner, and proceeded to Powers' and tried to stop it by pumping water on the back of his head. They kept his head under the pump nearly all day, and until, it is thought by their correct information, he had burst a blood vessel, and that this was the cause of his death."

There is great excitement at Alma, a short distance above Ottawa, on the Dayton and Michigan railroad, in consequence of the following: It seems that the discovery was made while digging a well. It is thought by examination to be a mastodon.

The Marietta *Register* says there is an advertisement recorded in the County Recorder's office, vol. 10, page 18, purporting to be a dissolution of partnership between Blennerhassett and D. Woolridge, Jr. The scrawner of Blennerhassett's signature is as follows: Harm. Blenr. Hussetts.

The Ninety-first regiment O. V. I will hold their annual reunion at Youngstown, December 31st.

Within a year three churches, several business houses, and more than one hundred dwellings have been erected at Ashtabula Harbor.

A gas well has been found at Annapolis, Crawford county.

Mr. John Duckworth died near Urbana, Ohio, on the 8th inst., at the age of eighty-two years. He was an Englishman, and settled in Champaign county in 1812.

A fine new freight depot is to be built at New Philadelphia.

Near Attica, Seneca county, a few days ago, Mrs. John Tompkins was seriously and, it was feared, fatally scalded by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water from the stove.

Judge W. S. Clements, a prominent citizen of Mt. Sterling, died on the 10th inst.

Abraham Delong, of Van Wert, a soldier in the Forty-sixth O. V. I., lately died from the effects of a wound in the right shoulder received at Shiloh. It was used since the battle of Mission Ridge, in 1864.

A large number of men collected at Xenia, at midnight, a few nights since, to hang Bernhardt Schonbrechen, the murderer of Togwell, but failed to get their intended victim.

Daniel Lee, an aged citizen of Shirleen, lost his scalp and had his shoulder and arm broken on Monday, while attempting to steal a ride from Alliance to Strasburg.

Lyman Casey, Esq., a resident of Toledo, died on Thursday last, at the ripe age of eighty years.

Mrs. Colfax, wife of the Vice President, is visiting her mother at Andover, where she will spend the winter. Mr. Colfax himself is there at present.

The new hall of the Columbus Maennerchor Society, which cost $15,000, will be dedicated on Thanksgiving day.

The Wadsworth spring-bed bottom manufacturing company, of Medina county, organized with a capital stock of $10,000 in shares of $100, was incorporated on Friday.

The Clyde *Independent* says that a few days since S. D. Fish, Esq., performed the feat of wheeling Father William Harris from the corner of Main and Buckeye streets to the home, a distance of half a mile. Father Harris is 71 years of age, and weighs 225 pounds. Mr. Fish is 63 years old, and weighs 165 pounds.

The fishermen of Sandusky are taking up their nets, the weather being too cold for further operations this season.

The Steubenville *News* says: The new tin manufactory at Wellsville seems now to be a settled fact. Thirteen acres of land and a bonus of $10,000 has been tendered to the company, and it is understood they have accepted the proposition. Active building all the land given them, and which will give employment to a large number of hands. The land will be located at the mouth of Little Yellow creek.

Probable Execution of Four Siamese Princesses

The *Indian Statesman* says: "There are rumors that three of four princesses of Siam and Laos are to be executed, according to custom, for gold chains, diamonds, and precious stones. The gold chains diamonds, and other precious stones that were attached to the king's sword had been taken away and replaced by imitations. The stones had replaced them. These degredations, it is rumored, were made during the late reign, but have only recently been discovered. Some of the implicated have committed suicide, which would bring the loss in the vicinity of $500,000 to $750,000. The burned saw mill was insured for $71,000.

THE WONDERS OF ALASKA.

Dried Mummies and Stuffed Aleutians.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

The last regular meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, held at their rooms on Clay street, was a very interesting one. Prof. Davidson occupied the chair, and a large number of members were present.

THE PRE-HISTORIC ALEUTIANS.

Dr. W. H. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey, read an interesting report of the explorations made by him on the island of Unalaska, one of the Aleutian chain. He illustrated his report by frequent reference to maps and diagrams and with drawings of the articles excavated by him in his researches on that ice-bound shore. In excavating for the erection of a signal on the island he found various articles which led him to suppose that the locality had at one time been inhabited, and upon continuing his excavations and researches, he became convinced, by the character of the articles found, that the theory was correct. He unearthed in a mound on the northern end of the island several ancient Aleutian huts or houses, in which he found three human skeletons in a state of perfect preservation. The bodies were found doubled up, after the custom of the Aleutians, and were in a separate compartment peculiarly constructed and exactly like the tombs made by the Aleutians of the present time. The Doctor also found a number of relics in the ancient ranean houses, including lamps full of oil, stone knives, bone spoons, arrowheads, buttons, etc. Continuing his explorations during the winter and spring, he discovered the cities and remains of

SEVEN ANCIENT VILLAGES

on the island, of which only two were formerly known even by tradition. He also made some interesting discoveries in regard to the modes of burial observance by this pre-historic race. He says: "In certain places at the foot of overhanging cliffs a wall has been built up until the rock above was reached, and underneath this wall or barrier covered the dead. In the space inside the debris had then been removed, and in this space, on a layer of small sticks of drift-wood, the bodies were placed, one after another. In one place I found six skeletons, one above the other, and in another place I found a child and a piece of grass-matting similar to that still manufactured by the natives of Unalaska." In another burial place he found a hole in the rock about a foot in diameter, through the crevices of which water was dripping. In this he found the remains of seven human skeletons arranged around the sides of the case.

THE ALEUTIAN CATACOMBS.

Of his discoveries in this tomb by the sea, the doctor says: "Near one of the skeletons was found, legged together, a number of stone knives, a bone awl and two fragments, one of pumice and the other of fine sandstone, with their edges and surfaces smoothed and squared evidently for the purpose of dressing down the sharp edges of the obsidian to bear cloth ng. The most interesting collection was found near the skeleton of the woman, and consisted of two bone labrets shaped like those now in use among the Thlinkets and Botocudos. These are doubtless very ancient, as all traces of their usage have long since passed away. There were besides a number of needles made of wing bones of the albatross one case made of the humerus of some large bird, closed at each end by a wooden stopper, bone awls, stone knives, a whetstone of fine grained slate, now in use a little case of birch bark containing plumbago, and other articles, which from their close proximity to the ends of justice. I can answer only those questions pertaining to the Unalaskas.

Mr. Moore--I insist upon an answer. I have asked a proper question and want it answered.

The Mayor--It is a proper question.

Mr. Johnston--I suppose that the chief has preferred these charges for not their evening against. If he would answer the question propounded and divulge all he knows concerning the matter, he might prevent the arrest of the party or parties who stole the goods, and thus defeat the ends of justice.

ANOTHER LAWYER AFFEARS.

Mr. Moreland, counsel for the witness, now took part in the discussion. He said he had consulted with the Chief and was present at the hearing as his attorney.

Mr. Moore--The Chief is not a defendant, Laughter.]

Mr. Moreland--He is acting under my advice. He has prudential reasons for not answering the questions asked. If the Chief arrests a party in this matter it would prevent further efforts to secure the arrest of the parties who stole the goods. I have advised him to answer only those questions pertaining to that single case.

Mr. Moore--I have never heard of a more preposterous thing. Because a Chief of Police cuss see to engage that the property be returned he has a right to withhold certain information, he is advised to refuse to answer questions. I have been told by one that given a man the privilege to answer just what he pleases? If he don't answer I will ask you to commit him for contempt. I am not to be trifled with all he knows in regard to the subject matter of this investigation. The question is, shall the party in the gang, and whether the defendant knew it was stolen, and whether the Chief knew the facts in the case? Has he any more right to conceal the knowledge in his possession than any other man?

THE MATTER BECOMES SERIOUS.

The Mayor--The question is a proper one, and if the witness refuses to answer I will hold him for contempt.

Mr. Johnston here rose to speak, when he was informed by Mr. Moore that the examination after the Chief was a defendant, and whether he was his counsel, and whether he was going to refuse to answer. Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Moore--I called this man as a witness, and expect him to answer my question, so that the proper facts in the case may be developed.

The Mayor--If he is a material witness. He cannot testify to anything that will criminate himself.

Mr. Johnston--The question that was asked will not in any way be for the benefit of the prosecution in the case I quote. It requires him to tell all he knows about the object glass. The charge here is for larceny. The charge against Mr. Shaw, for receiving the glass knowing it to be stolen. The case then will be for the question to be asked relative to who stole the glass, or any circumstances connected with the theft. Mr. Shaw knowingly received stolen property. You may prove that he had the glass was stolen, but the question as to who stole it is not at all pertinent to this case. You can prove by the Observators and Bruns that the glasses are the property of Clark, and that then remains to be proven is that Shaw knowingly received them.

The position my client is placed in, is one that no one is compelled to occupy. The party who stole this glass and the parties who are accessory thereto are arrested. I have spoken to my client on the subject, and advised it to be silent, and refer it to a further hearing. We can wait until the guilty parties are arrested.

THE END REACHED.

Mr. Moore--That is just what I want. I am very willing to send the case to Court.

The discussion was thus abruptly terminated, and the crowd present listened to the most remarkable history of the observatory robbery were compelled to leave without hearing the conclusion of the case.

The Mayor then said that he would hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $2,000. As he understood that his friends were not good he refused to renew it. The defendant being unable to procure bail was then remanded to the lock-up.

THE END NOT YET.

That Object Glass Robbery.

Chief Irwin Asked to Divulge.

He Tells so Much and No More--The Trouble Left for the Court--The Mystery Still a Mystery.

Although repeated efforts have been made to unravel the mystery connected with the robbery of the object glass of the Allegheny Observatory, very little light has been thrown upon the subject. Statements have been made by a number of parties concerned in the affair, but these have been so conflicting that these have only served to increase the mystery. The police have some suspicions who the guilty parties are, and are on their tracks, but until a full investigation takes place, no definite conclusion can be arrived at.

It was announced that a full investigation would take place last night at the Allegheny Mayor's office, which announcement drew a large crowd to the office, showing that the public are anxious to learn the true facts of the case, and to see the mystery solved. They were doomed to disappointment however as nothing new was developed. In fact the mystery was increased, as it appeared there were some particulars connected with the robbery in the possession of the police, that would defeat the ends of justice were they divulged.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Promptly at seven o'clock the case was called, and the trial proceeded with. Mr. Moore appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Johnston for the defense.

Mr. Moore said that before proceeding with the hearing in the case of Wm. Shaw for receiving the object glass on his premises, he would like to know whether the charge of larceny made against him had been disposed of.

The Mayor replied that it was, and that the defendant was held in the sum of three hundred dollars for court.

Mr. Johnston, counsel for the defense, said that if time was allowed him he could introduce testimony that would acquit the defendant. He thought that the only charge against Shaw that would be tried to night would be that of receiving stolen goods, and he was therefore not prepared to proceed to trial in the first case. He was perfectly willing, however, to let the matter go to Court and have it settled there.

The Mayor then said that in the first case he would hold the defendant for trial at court in the sum of three hundred dollars.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The Mayor now read the second charge, that of receiving stolen goods, and the trial was then proceeded with.

The first witness called was Chief Irwin, who came forward and was sworn. The witness was then examined by Mr. Moore.

Q. State all you know about the recovery of the object glass, and whether you understand that the defendant knowingly received it on his premises?

A. I cannot state anything more than what I heard at the inquest. I can answer only those questions pertaining to that single case.

Mr. Moore--Is this a proper answer?

The Mayor--It is a proper question.

Mr. Johnston--I suppose that the chief has prudential reasons for not answering the question. If he would answer the question propounded and divulge all he knows concerning the matter, he might prevent the arrest of the party or parties who stole the goods, and thus defeat the ends of justice.

ANOTHER LAWYER AFFEARS.

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Mr. Moore--That is just what I want. I am very willing to send the case to Court.

The discussion was thus abruptly terminated, and the crowd present listened to the most remarkable history of the observatory robbery were compelled to leave without hearing the conclusion of the case.

The Mayor then said that he would hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $2,000. As he understood that his friends were not good he refused to renew it. The defendant being unable to procure bail was then remanded to the lock-up.

THE HOSPITAL ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Thieves--They are Held for Court.

The particulars attending the robbery perpetrated at the Allegheny small pox hospital a few days since, have already been given. Efforts were at once made by Chief Clark to arrest the thieves, which were successful, as the Chief arrived on the city at one o'clock yesterday morning with two prisoners in charge. The circumstances attending he arrest are as follows:

On Tuesday evening, Chief Clark, accompanied by Health Officer Hoch, repaired to the hospital, to see what, if anything, was left by the burglars. They first visited the warehouse, and ascertained that two men, one white and the other colored, had been seen to enter the place. The names of the men were Wm. Penin Herriott and George Bell, the latter a mulatto. They were in company, both being colored. They also learned from a lad they met that a waggonmaker living near Herriott had bought a gun, and also some other articles from a man answering the description of Herriott. They went to the waggonmaker's store, and the gun was produced, and was identified by Mr. Hoch. Here the party was joined by some officers from the police house, named McVicker, who knew the suspected parties, and agreed to assist them in their search. They then proceeded to Temperance Hall, where the negro resided, and arrested him. The house was searched and a number of articles found, such as a number of knives and forks, all of which were identified by Health Officer Hoch. From there the party proceeded to the place where Herriott was employed, but could not ascertain where he was. They then came to the conclusion that he had gone, and passed the Young Men's Home, Chief Clark thought it would be advisable to stop into the Home and ascertain whether his man was there. Fortunately Herriott had just arrived at the Home, and as soon as he was then arrested, and a coat stolen from the hospital and other articles were found in his possession. The parties had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Mayor Cathcart, and in default of bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each, they were committed for trial at Court.

PRIZE FIGHT SPOILED.

Disappointed Excursionists--Midnight Trip Postponed.

For some time past the "sporting" of this city and vicinity have been eagerly looking forward to the pleasure and delights that would reap from a prize fight which had been arranged to come off to-day between Owen Maloney of New York and John Grill, a coal miner, from Pottsville in this State. The event had awakened considerable interest among the sporting fraternity of this vicinity; a steamboat, the Pocahontas, had been chartered to convey the principals and their friends to the battle ground. Line is, ahead, a short distance in the woods, where the fight was to take place. The boat was to leave this city last night and return to this city at an early hour this morning. Before the time of departure had arrived, the friends of Maloney demanded half the "float money," the other words an equal half of the fares received. This a portion of the owners will, on account of great advantage to all our business interests, as a strike at this time, when the coal and iron interests are in a downward tendency, would result in closing the mit es, and, in all probability, cause the stoppage of the furnaces.

SAYS the New Castle *Journal*: "The New Castle Iron Company in the name of the new sheet iron rolling mill company, which has purchased six and half acres of land from Mrs. John Taylor, for $1,8S5 per acre. The land comes to the canal, and lies south and east of the land of the Reis & Kimbel furnace. The location is a good one. This is a co-partnership company, and is composed of the following gentlemen: Jas. Rhodes, Dudley Rhodes, Jno. King, R. Kurtz, Geo. V. Boyles, R. W. Cunningham, Wm. Patterson, Jas. Rhodes, 6, Kimbrey, J. M. Carter, J. S. Morrison, Thomas Wilson, Samuel McKinley and Wm. Harbaugh, of Pittsburgh. They have some of the machinery here now, and intend to begin, and now negotiating for the timber for the building. They expect to be in operation by the first of June next."

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage November 20, 1872.

	Cents.
A. G Rice, New York	3
McLaughlin & Simmick, Parker's Landing, Pa	3
Joshua Yonks, Bethany, Pa	3
Wm. Greer, Detroit, Mich	3
Mrs. Mary Beck, Belair, Ohio	3
Mrs. G. S. Campbell, Phillips Mills, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A Certain Remedy

M. J. McGann, druggist, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street, has now for sale the remedy for the prevailing horse epidemic, used in the Adams Express Company's stables throughout the country. It is claimed to be the most effective remedy yet used. It was administered in Philadelphia, and out of seventy-three horses suffering from the disease, all but three, or four are at work. Owners of sick horses should not fail to test it.

A Dying Declaration.

The friends and physician of the young man John Joice, who was stabbed on the South Side some nights since, were of opinion last evening that the injured man would not survive his injuries. Alderman Strain, of this city, was sent for, and took his dying deposition, in which he solemnly swore that the party inflicting the wound. The physician is afraid that the cut in young Joice's face, which at first did not appear serious, will end in tetanus.

Fire Last Evening.

The fire last evening, about half-past five o'clock, was at the house of Jno. Munford, on Fifth avenue, near the Oakland Brewery. The clothing on a bed near a fireplace had caught, and soon the bedstead and bedding were in a blaze. The flames ascended to the ceiling and burned a small hole therein. The department was promptly on hand in answer to an alarm from box eighty-six. The loss will amount to about fifty dollars. The house is owned by Jno. O'Brien, a resident of Allegheny City, and is but slightly damaged.

New Orleans has a fatality. It is all in the coil or at station house. The fatality consists in the numerous persons which it seems to prevail on to hang themselves by simply staring at them with its four blank walls. Fourteen persons have committed suicide while locked up in it.

THE NEW PARK PROJECT.

Capt. Schenley's Proposition.

Communication from Mr. Hatch

Conditions and Reservations of the Gift.

The special Committee on Public Parks held another meeting yesterday, when N. B. Hatch, Esq., agent for Capt. Schenley, submitted the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, November 20, 1872.

Gentlemen of Committee on Parks:

I beg leave to say to your Board, in relation to the proposition of Capt. E. W. H. Schenley and wife: That their views, as communicated through me, were limited to a donation of one hundred acres out of their tract known as "Mount Aire," with an entrance from Fifth avenue, for the proposed site of a public park. All that has been done by me, as their agent, was based on, and restricted by, this limit. This proposed donation to the citizens of Pittsburgh, of this beautiful site for a park, is a generous example, which, it is hoped will be emulated by other large land owners within the city limits, of which several might be named.

When the committee allow me here, (for the purpose of correcting some errors which have, no doubt inadvertently found a place in the columns of the daily papers,) to state how and why the map of survey shows the area to sum up one hundred and thirty-five acres, instead of one hundred, as first proposed. The reporters have, in some way, made the three read that "I had offered this one hundred and thirty-five, instead of the one hundred, to which I was limited." In closely examining the letter, Dr. Eaton was the first speaker, and was followed by the Revs. T. F. Boyd, James Kelso, A. H. Elder, Prof. McCreary, J. A. Nelson and J. R. Jackson.

The debate on the "How is the sanctification of the Sabbath to be secured?" was to have been opened by the Rev. James Given, but he was detained, and sent a letter defining his views on the subject. The Rev. Messrs. Nelson, Kelso, Duff and Elder spoke on the question.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, after some modifications, was adopted, as follows:

Whereas, God has instituted the holy Sabbath as a day of sacred rest; therefore,

Resolved, That the observance of the Sabbath is of perpetual and universal obligation, because of the very nature and design of the institution, and because its object cannot be fully attained until the close of time.

Second. That the example of the apostles, who were inspired, in the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, and the resurrection of Christ, is in itself sufficient authority for the change of day.

Third. That the names by which the first day of the week should be called, are, "Sabbath," or, the "Lord's Day?" and that the heathen name "Sunday," should be scrupulously avoided.

Fourth. That, while the observance of the Sabbath is binding on all men, professing Christians should be examples in its strict observance, as those whom God has called specially to "let their light so shine before men, that, seeing their good works, they may glorify God."

Fifth. That Sabbath marriages are a violation of the Sabbath's sanctity, and as such are discouraged, and well be attended to on week days, are likewise declared.

Sixth. That God's providence has always vindicated the observance of His word in keeping it by instruction, by example, and by the enacting and faithful enforcement of Sabbath laws.

After prayer by the Rev. A. H. Elder, singing, and the benediction by the chairman, the convention adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The sensational drama entitled "The Red Pocket Book," with Mr. Proctor in the leading role, continues to draw large audiences to Manager Elsler's theater nightly.

Academy of Music.

This evening the great drama entitled "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish" will be repeated, with Mollie Moriacchi in the leading role. The performance will be worthy a crowded house.

Aims's American Theater.

There was a very large audience at this house last night to witness the specialties entertainment. A good bill to-night, with a change of programme.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The curtain and stars are meeting with merited success. The matinee performance were well attended yesterday. Excellent bill for to-night.

Lafayette Hall.

The sale of seats for the Richings concert on Saturday evening is now in progress at Kleber A Bros. music store, Sixth street.

Abbott-Kraily Combination.

This superior pantomimic organization will appear at the Academy next week.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CARNCROSS & DIETZ'S minstrels, reorganized, will appear in this city during next month.

THE CUBS do not take kindly to the snow on the ice, and are severely let alone by the public.

COL. JOHN HAVEY took oath before the Mayor yesterday that he was a qualified voter, or pay fines, for sick up cases for one year hence.

THE Abbott-Kraily troupe of pantomimists will perform at the Academy of Music for